TO MEET IN CHICAGO.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION WILL AS-SEMBLE JUNE 21.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE HEARS ARGUMENTS IN WASHINGTON AND TAKES FIFTEEN BALLOTS.

Washington, Jan. 21.-The Democratic National Hxecutive Jommittee in session here to-day selected Chicago as the meeting-place for the pext Democratic National Convention. The date for the convention to open was set at June 21. Fifteen ballots were taken to choose the convention city, the results of which were as follows:



Early in the day the various delegations met and selected the speakers who are to represent the claims of the respective cities. With the exception of the Milwankee delegation the representatives of the other cities were still greatly disturbed about Chicago. "I am almost certain that we shall win," said a St. Paul man, "if Chicago will only stay out of it." This sentiment was heard in the Cincinnati headquarters, in the Kansas City parlors, and elsewhere. Congressman Durborow, who happened to be talking with Mayor Mosby, of Cincinnati, when charges as to Chicago were made, emphatically denied their "Chiesgo is not seeking the Convention," he said; "all the reports to the contrary notwithstanding. We have got all we are capable of attending to, with the World's Fair on our hands, and don't want to figure as wanting everything that comes along."

The belief that prevailed two days ago that the New-York men were moving on Washington more to aid some other city in securing the con vention than their own, was no longer expressed. It seemed to be conceded that the Tammany chieftains and business men of New-York were in earnest about capturing the prize for them-

The latest aspirant to open headquarters was San Francisco, serious snowstorms in the West having greatly delayed her delegation. Two big rooms were decorated and hospitality was offered all comers. M. F. Tarpey, on the National Committee from California, had this to say: "If the committee should decide on San Francisco as the best place of holding the National Convention we will duplicate all the propositions made by the Republicans who lately came to Washington to try to get their National Convention held in our city. We will pay the expenses of all the delegates there and back, and guarantee a round-trip rate of \$50 to everybody else, the tickets being good for six months."

The National Democratic Committee met in the spacious banquet-room of the Arlington Hotel. At 12 o'clock Chairman Culvin S. Brice rapped the committee to order and at once introduced John W. Ross, the Democratic member of the Beard of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, who delivered the address of welcome.

On motion of Senator Vilas, the committee went into secret session to settle all questions of proxies and contests, it being reported that the right of C. A. Broadwater to represent the State of Montana might be contested.

HARRITY, OF PENNSYLVANIA, STEPS OUT. In the secret session Secretary Harrity, of the Pennsylvania Central Committee, presented his credentials as the National committeeman yesterday selected by the State Central Committee of that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. L. Scott, to which ex-Congressman James Kerr had been appointed. Mr. Kerr announced his intention of settling the matter by resigning. The Montana contest was settled by declaring C. A. Broadwater the regularly accredited committeemen from that State, but Mr. Mitchell, his contestant, was allowed the privilege of sitting in committee during the sessions of this meeting of the committee. The latter was allowed no vote, the right of vote being accorded to Mr. Lyman, the proxy of Mr. Broadwater, When Pennsylvania was reached Mr. Kerr formally resigned whatever claims he may have had to represent that State, and Mr. Harrity, the new committeeman, was declared the successor of W. L. Scott, deceased.

The Committee proceeded to the selection of the date of the National Democratic Convention. After little discussion, Tuesday, June 21, was selected as the date for the Convention.

At the conclusion of the secret session, the Committee took a recess until 3:30, it being decided that the arguments of delegations would begin at 4 P. m Each city had but twenty minutes present her claims, the arguments to heard in alphabetical order of cities. At 3 o'clock the National Committee was entertained at luncheon by the Democratic reception committee of the District of Columbia.

At 4 o'clock the committee was again called to order by Chairman Brice, and the roll of cities ordered to be called by the secretary. Cincinnati being the first on the alphabetical list, her representatives had the first hearing. William M. Raysay spoke first, and ex-Congressman John F.

Follette was the second speaker. The claims of Detroit were first presented by ex-

Congressman Maybury. Congressman Chipman, of Michigan, as the second speaker for Detroit, eulogized all the other cities in the race, and said : "But we want this city in the West, where, in our judgment, it will do the most good. There are but five States in which the choice should rest for this convention. They are Minnesota (applause), Wisconsin (applause), Illinois (applause, Indiana (applause, and Michigan. Each one of these States is doubtful. This convention is not a subject of barter and

Indianapolis was represented by United States Senator Turpie. "Our city," said he, "has twenty-eight hotels, with accommodations for 20,-060 guests. Then there are restaurant accommodations for 15,000 and boarding-house accommodations for 21,000 more. The facilities for the press will be unsurpassed. The facilities for sending messees will have no superior in any other city. Charles L. Jewett, chairman of the Inliana State Central Committee, followed Senator Tarpie.

SENATOR VEST'S APPEAL FOR KANSAS CITY. The claims of Kaosas City were first presented Mr. Putoam. Senator Vest's appearance on l

applause. He spoke in a conversational tone and directed most of his remarks toward a eulogy of the accommodations that could be afforded by Kansas City. He assumed that this Convention would go to the West. (Applause.) If he were

in executive session, as his friend Senator Gorman well knew, he thought he could give reason for that opinion. New-York did not need this Convention, and should not have it. New-York was the battleground of the Convention to be called; and that reason, if no other, New-York should not be selected. New-York was too great, financially, numerically and politically, to need the air of any convention. And besides that, New-York had Tammany, and Tammany was larger than any convention. (Applause and laughter.) Tammany had no division about a platform or candidate. (Laughter.) There was no acrimonious debate heard in those traditional halls. He said that with all kindness to Tammany, for he was an honorable member of that society. (Laughter.) He did not belong to the ranks of those gentlemen whose velvety conscience and silken ears were torn by the shouts of the Tammany braves as they scattered in flight the broken hopes of the Repub-

of true Democracy. (Applause.) New-York did not need the convertion and should not have it. The claims of Milwaukee were first advanced by Governor Peck, of Wisconsin. He came, he said, not to fight gentlemen, but to go into a race with thoroughbreds. Who came out ahead would wear the collar. He came from a State where Democracy had been walked upon for forty years, that he knew of. Things were different Mayor Somers, of Milwaukee, extended the welcome of that city to the Democratic convention. Mr. Donnelly, of Wisconsin, was the next speaker, and he also advocated the selection of Milwaukee.

lican party. (Applause.) The claws of Tammany's

tiger, crimsoned to-day as they were with radical

blood, had no terrors for any one except an enemy

CHAMPIONS OF NEW-YORK The contest was then continued, New-York being the next city to enter the ranks of combatants-Per first champion was James Breslin, representing the hotelkeepers. He voiced the sentiments of saying that no imposition would be practised upon the delegates or any visitors, and tendered to all the assurance that their bodily wants would be name of no assurant should be mentioned. Mr. marched a large number of workingmen's societies. name of no aspirant should be mentioned. Mr.

Breslin referred to Senator Hill as a dramond Cardinal Manning were more impressive than were of the first water, in whom no one those yesterday at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, could find a flaw. Mr. Meyers, Controller of the apon the occasion of the funeral of the Duke of City of New-York, was the next speaker. He Clarence and Avandale. To day the services were aturged the selection of that city as a factor in the tended by all the pemp belitting the last ceremony coming campaign. The history of the State of over the body of a Prince of the Church. Fifteen pre-New-York in past elections was too familiar to lates attended the funeral, including Dr. Walsh, Architecture a recapitulation, or the defeats which had bishop of Dublin; and Dr. Croke, Architecture of been due to its defection. The importance and value of other States were in no wise belittled by the assertion that the thirty-six electoral votes of New-York carried with them victory or defeat. He knew well that by fallacious arguments almost any State in our broad Union might be made to appear pivotal, but on the evening of election day when millions of Democrats awaited impatiently the returns which should bring joy or sorrow, toward what State were all eyes first

COL FELLOW'S GIVES NEW YORK'S CLAIM? Congressman John R. Fellows, of New-York, then took the stand and was warmly greeted.

New-York, he said, could take care of the Convention. That was well known. The only question he had to present was the advisability of sending it there. Why should it not go to New-York? There seemed to be a consensus of the convention that was privately was converted into its final realize place.

New-York? There seemed to be a consensus of the convention of the place of the convention sending it there. Why should it not go to New-York? There seemed to be a consensus of opinion among the advocates of other cities in regard to one point and that was that the Convention should not go to New-York. He did not yention should not go to New-York. He did not yention should not go to New-York. He did not yenton should not go to New-York. He did not yenton should not go to New-York. He did not yenton should not go to New-York. He did not yenton with the converse of believe that the granting of the Convention to New-York would change a vote in that city. New-York principally desired to have the location ome from the cities which had languished in he darkness of Republicanism and lately by some gleam of life had come from among the doubtful Siai's. Come into the citadel of Democratic power; come into the home of Democratic trength; learn from the Democrats of New-York ow to win the victory and keep it. (Applaus). There is not in the land a Democrat (and scarcely Republican) who does not hope that before h toes to Heaven he may be given the privilege of going to New-York. (Applicase and laughter,

directed? On the voice of what State did "auxious

expectation breathless hang?

M. F. Tarpey, of California, presented the claims

M. F. Tarpey, of California, presented the claims of San Francisco, stating that while San Francisco was just bursting into womanhood, she was not unwilling to be courted.

T. W. Lawler, of St. Paul, was the first speaker on behalf of that city. He caused a telegram to be jead, signed jointly by the Mayors of St. Paul and Minucapons, making every requisite piedge for the accommodation of the convent on and the entertainment of visitors. "The question of hotels has already been answered by our Republican enemy. A tax-levy of \$129,000 has been made, and to-day, from morn to eve, and from eve to morn, by electax-levy of \$120,000 has been made, and from morn to eve, and from eve to morn, by electric light, is being creeted in St. Paul a temple worthy to receive the next Democratic convention. It will seat 12,000 people, and upon the stage are accommodations for 500 newspaper men, and pneumatic takes to carry their messages to the telegraph office. (Applause) Ex-Congressman Wilson fol-

THE BALLOTTING BEGUN This closed the arguments of cities, and the ommittee took a recess till 9 p. m., with the understanding that at that hour the committee would resolve itself into secret session to ballot on the selection of the site. The first ballot caused the Kansas City men to

The first bailot caused the Kansas City men to become jubilant, and the loss of one vote upon the second did not appreciably dampen their ardor. When, however, the third ballot was announced, it came with a depressing effect upon the advocates of the Missouri city, and with a corresponding elation of feeling upon men from the Pacific slope. The news that San Francisco stood first with a record of fifteen votes, was a great surprise to the assemblage in the parlor adjoining the convention hall. But the hopes of the extreme Western men were quenched on the next ballot, when San Francisco dropped from fifteen to two, and when for the next three ballots a cipher was appended to her score. Dearoit came to the front in the sixth ballot, with a total of nineteen votes, and upon the subsequent rollcame to the front in the sixth ballot, with a foton of nineteen votes, and upon the subsequent rollicall a dark horse in the shape of Des Moines, Iowa, showed the pace with a record of seventeen votes. The next ballot, with Chicago forging toward the leaders, was greeted with much enthasiasm. On the thirteenth ballot New-York app rentively the production of the producti with twenty-one votes, and Chicago a good se

with twenty-one yotes, and Chicago a good second with seventeen.

The result of the fourteenth bailot lest no interest from the fact that a great deal of time chapsed before it was announced. Rumors were rife that the delay was occasioned by deals among the delegates and by the changing of the votes, and, though without any tangible foundation of these rumors, they were generally believed.

The impatient crowd was not soon relieved of its anxiety, for the fourteenth and fifteenth ballots were taken before any announcement was made. The first indication that a place had been decided upon was given by Senator Barbour, of Virginia, who, stepping out of the assemblage hall, said the senator of the senator

upon was given by Senstor Barboar, of Virginia, who, stepping out of the assemblage hall, said quietly: "Chicago is the place; she needs one yote, and she will get it." There was an instant hurry to the telegraph-wires and when a moment afterward the official announcement was made that Chicago was the fortunate city a feeble cheer was raised by her supporters. But the hour was late, and what earlier in the day would have been greeted with triumphant exaltation was received with comparative quiet.

A HIGHWAYMAN'S DASTARDLY CRIME.

York, Penn., Jan. 21.-Elisha Johnson, colored, decoyed Jacob Studebaker, of Westminster, Md., to a point off the Frederick Division Railroad Tuesday night and, after heating him over the head with a hammer placed him on the railroad track. Studebaker's grounwere heard, and a wrecking crew discovered him just before a train arrived. Johnson has been arrested and was yesterday identified by Studebaker, whose injuries may prove fatal.

the speakers' stand was the signal for prolonged | CARDINALMANNING'SFUNERAL

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES AT BROMPION THE DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE ORATORY.

FIFTEEN BISHOPS AND FIVE HUNDRED PRIESTS

TAKE PART IN THE SERVICES-THE BURIAL. London, Jan. 21.-The funeral services over the body of Cardinal Manning were held in the Brompton Oratory to-day. Admission to the oratory was b ticket only, for it would have been utterly impossible for the structure to contain a hundredth part of the vast crowd of persons who were desirous of paying a last token of respect to the dead prelate. Notwithstanding the miserable weather, people began to gather in the neighborhood of the oratory at an early hour. The crowd was composed largely of working-

Hundreds of constables and mounted policemen were

present to maintain order, but they were seldom called upon to do more than speak gently to the crowd. At 5 o'clock this morning matine were said in the eratory, where the body had been lying in state during yesterday, having been removed from Westminster was begun the oratory was filled with prominent representatives of the Church, the State, and all political parties. The Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales were represented by high members of their households. All the ambasendors of foreign powers were also present. The coffin reposed in front was enveloped in a black pall, or numented with gold crosses, crimson cords and a fringof bullion. Upon the coffin was the hat of the The Right Rev. John Cutibert Hedley, Bishop of

Newport and Menovia, preached the funetal sermon He opened his remarks with a touching tribute to the Duke of Clarence and Avopcale. He made special reference to Cardinal Manalog's effort to secure Catholic education of children, and declared that the struggle was not yet over. The music through out the service was splendidly rendered. Mr. Santley, the well-known barilone, sang the "Dies Irac." Among those who occupied the front pews were the Duke of Nocfolk, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Buic, Lord Howard of Glossop, Mr. Eurdett-Coutts, Justin McCarthy, William O'Brien and John Dillen. At the conclusion of the service, the clergy preceded the the hotelkeepers of that and adjacent cities in body to the hears. The first carriage was occupied by the cross-bearer and activities. Then came the clerky in front of the hear-e, following which were carriages with the relatives of the Cardinal, the February that the delegates to the Democrati attended to promptly and efficiently. An allusion members of the household, diplomais, members of the he made to Senator David B. Hill was received mobility, Knights of Malia, a deputation of members of with great enthusiasm, though over the faces of the House of Commons, and a deputation from the Irish will precipitate themselves with considerable some of the delegates came an expression of dis- Parliamentary party. Following these came 300 car approval, as if there was some feeling that the riages containing the private citizens, and after them

Cashel. Hundreds of wax tapers and gas jets shed their light on the solemn scene, and during certain portions of the service the clergy and the nuns in attendance lit additional tapers on either side of the sanctuary. The whole scene was striking and impressive, and this was especially the case when 500 priests, mirching two by two, entered the oratory from behind the funeral hangings under the dome. representatives of the Benedictines, Franciscans, Car-melites, Dominicans and other religious orders, each showed his pratitude by aroung our political

The fog delayed the procession to Kensal Green the coffin was borne straight to the grave, which was an

ted. there were fully 100,000 per

A solemn mass of requiem for Cardinal Manning was celebrated yesterday in st. Patrick's Cathedral by the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, assisted by the Rev. lames N. Connelly, as dencon; the Rev. Thomas P.

CREW PROBABLY LOST WITH THE SHIP.

AN UNKNOWN VESSEL BURNED AT SEA-THE SHIP N. B. PALMER ABANDONED.

London, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Imperial Frince, Captain Cox, from New York, Jan. 4 for Leith, has arrived at Portland. Captain Cox reports that at 11 o'clock on the morning of January 16, when the steamer was in latitude 45 north, longitude 19 west, he saw heavy clouds of smoke and a large flame. Twice the flame shot high into the air, as though caused by explosions. Soon afterward he perceived a large ship fire about six miles distant from the steamer. Heavy northwest gales had been blowing for forty ours and enormous seas were running. Occasion terrific hall and rain squalls would pass over. The urning vessel had her storm sails furled and wa muled to. Captain Cox steered for the ship, but in two hours' steaming made only five miles. Then a heavy squall occurred and the weather became so thick

that the ship was hidden from view, When the wenther cleared the ship had vanished. The Imperial Prince was steered over the spot where the vessel had been seen burning, but not a trace of her, save some charred wreckage, could be found and she und ubtedly had gone to the bottom. Captain Cox believes that the burned vessel's crew must have pershed, as it would have been impossible for a small boat to live in the sea that was running. There was nothing left to indicate either the name or nationality

f the lost ship.

The British steamer Plymothian, Captain Mardon, rom Newport News, has landed at Liverpool the crew

m, of Arendal, from which port she hailed. built at New York in 1850 by William Moore, and was rebuilt in 1865. She was 201 feet 6 inches in length, 30 feet 6 inches beam and 22 feet 8 inches deep. She was of 1,117 tons burden.

A DISHONEST LANK MANAGER'S SENTENCE. London, Jan. 21. Arthur Edward Smithers, for-jerly manager of the English Eank of the River Plate, who was charged with stealing the sum of dd Batley to-day and sentenced to four years' penal ervitude. In sentencing Smithers, Justice Kny ar servinde. In sentencing Smithers, Justice Kay arraigned him in severe terms for using the bank's money and for applying it to purposes which he knew might involve its loss. Justice Kay added that he trusted the sentence would be a lesson to people holding places singlar to that held by the prisoner that If they were convicted of using trust funds for speculations they might expect to receive the most severe sentence the court could pass upon them.

CANADA AND THE WEST INDIES.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.-Advices have been received from the Imperial authorities, bearing out the interpretation the Government organs here placed upon the eciprocity treaty between the United States and the critish West Indies, that Canadian produce would be admitted into the West India Islands at the same rates as United States produce, or, in other words, that the islands will not discriminate against the Dominion,

HILL'S ORDER OBEYED.

CALLED TO MEET HERE ON TUESDAY.

THE CLEVELAND MEN GIVE UP THE FIGHT AS FAR AS THE STATE CONVENTION IS CON-CERNED-HOW THE 5.000 ENUMERATORS

WILL AID HILL-FLOWER'S SUPPORT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBCNE. Albany, Jan. 21 .- David B. Hill having put

the Democratic party of the great State of New-York into his private box, now gives notice to all other politicians, and especially to Grover Cleveland, that he proposes soon to shut down the lid and to snap the lock. Mr. Hill from Washington to-day directed his humble servants, the Democratic State Committee, to meet in the Hoffman House next Tuesday, and to issue a call for the meeting of the Democratic State Con- for some time past, is sinking rapidly, and his vention which will elect delegates to the Democratic National Convention. Mr. Hill's object is plain. He wishes to answer at once the challenge of the Fennsylvania Democrats who announced their preference for Cleveland yesterday at the Democratic State Convention held in that State,

Mr. Hill will have the New-York Democratic State Convention called at once, and as early as he can get the delegates to that convention to gether-probably about February 24. He will have them declare in thunder tones that they favor the nomination of David B. Hill for Pris That will be Mr. Hill's reply to the Pennsylvania Democrats. But Mr. Hill will, of course, have a far higher aim in making this demonstration. Once the New-York Democrats declare for him, he hopes to start a wave of enthusiasm for himself in the West and South, as the Democrats there are engaged in electing their delegates to the Democratic National Convention

Meanwhile Mr. Hill has his New-York "machine well greased for effective action. His lieutenant in this State, Governor Flower, signed yesterday the Enumeration bill. This gives the appoint ment of 5,000 Hill "workers" as enumerators to Frank Rice, the Hill Secretary of State. These enumerators are to do their work all over the State in the month of February, and it is in State Convention will be elected. It need not be said that these 5,000 "heelers" of David B. Hill violence upon any Democratic primary or con vention at which the friends of Grover Cleveland assume to be in the majority, and that, as the result, a great many Hill delegates will be elected to the Democratic State Convention.

Mr. Cleveland's friends in Albany confess that they think it hopeless to contend with Hill for the support of the New-York delegation to the Democratic National Convention, Governor Flower's signing of the Enumeration bill, and the addition thus of 5,000 Hill workers to the normal Hill force, was a last straw which broke the back of their courage. Indeed, whatever thought of resisting Hill they ever had has been oozing away beneath Governor Flower's steady appointment of Hill Democrats to offices. As one of them said last night: "I never saw a greater political ingrate than Roswell P. Flower. Why, we trotted him out for Governor, and supported Murphy, when The Hishops who led the procession were their mitres, out for Governor, and supported Murphy, when and were richly robed. There were present also Hill was opposing the nomination of Flower liowed his cratitude by arming our political enemies with the magazine rilles of patronage, and we are being shot down mercilesely by the Hill

This evening the Cleveland men are feeling so discouraged that they say they will not contest the State with Hill. "What is the use?" said a proimment one to-night. "We should only subject ourselves to persecution. If we elect delegates to the Democratic State Conslowly by them.

Temperanes societies in full regula formed a guard
Temperanes societies in full regula form

14, and to have the delegates to the Democrati National Convention then elected instructed t vote as a unit for David B. Hill for President. There may be a few Cleveland votes here and Albany and of Kings County; but they will be in a small minority, and Mr. Hill can easily age the indersement he seeks. The call for the meeting of the Democratic State Committee was issued here to-night by Charles F. Defreeat. the clerk of the Democratic State Committee Mr. Defreest received from Edward Murphy, jr. the chairman, who is in Washington with Mr Hill, a telegram instructing him to issue the call; and of course he obeyed orders. On of the minor features of the meeting of the Democratic State Committee will be of the Penneratic State
the adoption of measures to organizthe Democratic party for the Presidential campaign
in this State. The especial object of this early
organization will be to elect supervisors at the
spring elections in every county which has more
than one Assemblyman. The boards of supervisors in an one Assemblyman. The boards of supervent these counties change the boundaries of the sembly districts this fall; therefore there tempting chance for a gerrymander in variounties, in the opinion of the managers of Democratic party. Funds will be raised at meeting of the Democratic State Committee with special object of using them in electing Democratic Democratic State Committee with special object of using them in electing Democratics. ial object of using them in electing Dem-

GIRSON CHOSEN SENATOR

MR. GORMAN'S MIDNIGHT INSTRUCTIONS OBEYED

BY THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE. Annapolis, Jan. 21 (Special). In obedience to Gorman's orders, the Legislature to-day elected Charles H. Glison United States Senator Lot the unexpired term of the late Ephralm K. Wilson After the second ballot yesterday the party managers held a conference. Ex-Governor Jackson was asked to withdraw. He declined. Then one of Gorman's lieutenants went to Washington and reported Tackson's ultimatum to the senior Senator. At midulght a dispatch was received from Gorman ordering the Ealtimore ('Ity delegation, the Western Shore delegation and several of the Eastern County delegations, who vere wavering, to fall into line for Gibson. At the same time Jackson's friends were informed that Gorman had decided that Gibson should be Senator and it would be useless to prolong the fight. It was dso plainly intimated that if the Eastern Sho Democrats did not take up tithson promptly the Eastern Shore senatorial law would be repealed and they would not have an opportunity for another setamble. A few of Jackson's friends, however, suck to him to the last and he did not withdraw, During the last few years Jackson has given to the party for campaign funds over \$50,000. His friends ay that Gorman and Gibson had each promised the should have the first show at the Senatorship if he would appoint Gibson to fill the seat ten porarily. He placed Gibson in the vacant chair, and as the result has shown, thereby ended his ances. He was a victim of too much faith in politi cal promises. Jackson is "sore" over his defeat.
Fresident Lloyd started the ball for Gibson in

the call of the Senate, and his vote was promptly followed by fifteen others. In the House call Gibson received not only the vote Paltimore City and his own county, but of nearly every other county. Jackson received his own county vote in both Senate and House. Pearce held his county and Smith held his. Wirt withdrew before the ballot. The ballot in the joint convention stood: Pearce, 5, Smith, 4; Jackson, 5; Gibson, 86; Brown, 3; Vannort, 86; Gary (Ecp.), 1; Wilmer (Ecp.), 1

The election of Frank Brown to be Governor and of "Charley" Gibson as Senator shows the power of woman in Maryland politics. Mrs. Brown, or rather Mrs. Brown's money, made her husband Governor. Mr. Gibson's wife's social inductors made Mrs. Gibson's husband Senator. Charles Hopper Gibson was born in Queen Anne County, Md., in 1842. He was the son of the late Woolman J. Gibson, of Centreville. Admitted to the bar in 1864, he began the practice of

tecnal Revenue for the Eastern Shore District by Pre-ident Johnson, but his appointment was rejected in the Senate by one vote. In 1860 he was appointed Commissioner in Chancery and in 1570 Anditor, which offices he resigned late in the latter year to accept an appointment by the Circuit Court to fill the three years' unexpired term of the State's Attorney of Tal-bot County. He was re-elected to the office for four years in 1871 and again in 1875. He declined a rescars in 1871 and again in 1875. He declined a re-nomination for a fourth term. He was a member of the XLIXth, Lith and List Congresses, and was last year a candidate for renomination, but was defeated by Colonel Heary Page. Senator Gibson was married in Louisville, Ky., about five years ago to the widow of Richard C. Hollyday, Secretary of State of Maryland for a number of years. Richard C. Hollyday, a for a number of years.

JUSTICE BRADLEY DYING.

HIS PHYSICIANS EXPECT THAT HE WILL NOT LIVE TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Washington, Jan. 21 .- Mr. Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, who has been ill physicians say that he may not live twenty-four hours.

THE BEHRING SEA DIFFICULTY.

THE ADMINISTRATION ENDEAVORING TO SETTLE IF WITHOUT ARBITRATION.

Washington, Jan. 21 (Special).-The Behring Sea difficulty may, after all, be settled without resorting to arbitration. This, at least, is what is now hoped for, and what both the Department of State and the British Foreign Office expect to accomplish. The selection of a board of arbitration satisfactory to each of the contending parties was a task, as has already been pointed out in these dispatches, attended with various and peculiar difficulties. There was good reason to believe that it would unnecessarily protract negotiations, even if it should finally result in the creation of a commission, the findings of which would set at rest each and every point in dispute.

It is now believed that a shorter and much more practical way out of the present difficulty would be an agreement on the part of the experts sent by the United States and Great Britain to the Behring Sea, last year upon a report to be submitted to each of their respective Governments, recommended a close season and the best methods for enforcing the same. If such a report could be secured, and it is to the attainment of this object that the energies of the Administration are at present bent, it would furnish a solution at once of the principal point of difference between the two Governments The determination of the questions of jurisdic-

tion and rights acquired under the purchase from Russia would, it is true, still remain in abeyance; but as they no longer could present question involving practical issues, they might probably be relegated with safety to the domain of emie discussion. Sir George Baden-Powell left England last week to attend the conference of these experts, but before going to Washington it is expected that he will confer with his Canadian colleague in Ottawa.

THE OUTBREAK ON THE RIO GRANDE.

PROVISIONS FOR MEXICAN TROOPS-CAPTURE OF A RELATIVE OF GARZA.

Laredo, Texas, Jan. 21 .- The Mexican Government is buying large quantities of supplies in Laredo just now for the army of 6,000 men concentrated in the last f w weeks on this immediate frontier to suppress the Garza movement. The County Judge of Webb County was furnished by the Mexican Consul yester. day with an official list of the names of about forty Mexicans who are known by the Mexican Government to have been engaged in the movement. In the list appear several names which are also on the criminal locket of the District Court. The statement that Garza has been paying the ranchers for the beef cattle his troops used by orders on the Mexican Treasury, signed "Catarina E. Garza, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Operation," has set at rest the oft-repeated absurdity that the Clerical party in Mexico was supplying the funds to keep Garza going.

Chicago, Jan. 21.-A Palito Planco, Texas, dispatch says: "Frank Garza, a relative of the revolutionist Catarina Garza, has been captured in a house nine les west of camp. The orisoner, who has been the dat hand man of the leader, said Garza's force connoney the leader was supposed to control was mythi-cal, and that the men, while still enthusiastic, were aly half fed and wholly unpaid. Frank Garza it is probable that after he has given up all the in paroled. The prisoner insists that he was forced into the field by his chief, who told him that he must flight or be arrested and s in to Mexico to answer to a court for an offence committed years ago.

ADVISED TO PUT THEIR MONEY IN BANKS. Chicago, Jan. 21.-In its issue of this week "The Railway Ages will make a vigorous attack on some of the speculative transportation schemes for the

World's Pair. It will say:

A favorite and promising device for begulling persons of moderate means is that of organizing com-panies with high-sounding names, which invite people make weekly or monthly payments of a spe amount up to the time of the Fair, in return for thich the company promises to furnish transportation to and from Chicago, with meals on the way, board for a certain number of days in the city, and addission to the Fair. Inquiries have been received from California in regard to one of these concerns the letters being accompanied with circulars, the tone of which is sufficient to throw doubts upon the

After quoting from the circulars to show the cost to each subscriber will be \$155, to say nothing of the loss of interest for twenty months. Age" proves by figures that any individual car avail himself of everything offered by the association at a cost not to exceed \$121, and this includes exellent accommodations at a hotel. It also calls attencellent accommodations at a hotel. It also calls after then to the fact that the circulars say nothing about the litem of sleeping-car fare, and ends by suggesting that a better way to save money for a visit to the World's Fair is to deposit it in their home savings backs, where it will draw interest and be at their command in case, through misfortune, they are com-pelled to use the money for other purposes.

A DEAD MAN AT THE THROTTLE.

Chyton, Ill., Jan. 21.-Considerable comment has een caused in railroad circles here over the state by Fireman Edward Warber, who was on the ill fated westbound Wabash "Cannonball" express that dashed into the enathound express at Aladdin, near East Hannibal, about a week ago. Engineer Burchard, of that train, was killed, and all the railroad men wondered how so careful a man as he could have run by the switch in the fog as he did. Warber, who is reovering from hurts in the wreck, says that Burchard covering from marts in the wreek, says that harroans was undoubtedly dead in his cab before reaching the switch, having died of hearf disease soon after leaving Hull. This Worber now believes, as Burchard did no take his head from the window once after leaving Hull. Railrond men generally credit the story.

EXTREME COLD IN THE PAR SOUTH.

Denison, Tex., Jan. 21.- For the first time in lighteen years Red River is frezen over solid at a umber of points. Yesterday the thermometer was degrees below zero. Cattlemen from the Indian Territory report that the blizzard has proved disas-

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 21.—The whole of the Rio Grande frontier is covered with snow, the first time this was ever known. The suffering among the poorer classes of Mexicans and among the United States troop has been intense for the last two days. The several commands of United States cavally in the field are without comforts and conveniences.

GOV. EUSSELL TO UNDERGO AN DPERATION. Boston, Jan. 21 (Special).-Governor Russell intends to have a surgical operation performed on his throat on Saturday. Something of the vocal chords needs renewing. The case will probably involve needs renewing. The case will probably involve tracheotomy, but the operation will not be in any sense tangerous. As a result of it the Governor will not te able to make public speeches for three or four weeks. It is understood, however, that he has ac-

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

NO INTIMATION OF ANY APOLOGY FROM CHILL.

TRANSMISSION OF THE CHILIAN CORRESPONS

DENCE TO CONGRESS POSTPONED TILL

NEXT WEEK.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TLIGGSE! Washington, Jan. 21.—The action of the Senate in adjourning this afterfloon until Monday next will necessarily postpone the transmission of the Chilian correspondence to Congress until pext week. It would not be official coursesy on the part of the President to send the correspondence to one branch of Congress before it went to the other, and a special point would be made, in any event, of transmitting so important a message to both House and Senate simultaneously. The Senate, of course, did not adjourn over in ignorance of the President's intentions, for an intimation was conveyed from the White House to prominent members of the Foreign Relations Committee that the President was quite satisfied to let the matter go over until Monday. It is desired to submit the diplomatic correspondence and the accompanying papers in the completest form possible, and some important additions in the way of reports from San Francisco may be added in the next few

days.

Except for the postponement of the message, the situation to-day remains practically unchanged. Up to to-night the Administration has received no intimation from Chili of an intention to apologize or make reparation for the murder of the Baltimore's seamen, and there is no indication that such an intimation will be received with any degree of certainty or promptness. The Chilian Minister here has given no notice, either official or unofficial, of the purpose of his Government even to withdraw the Matta efreular, and the only hint that such action might be taken was received through Minister Egan from Santiago; and even then Mr. Egan said that he was giving and even then Mr. Egan said that he was giving simply his own impression of what the Chiliant Foreign Office might do, without any specific warrant for the opinion. To all appearances, therefore, the situation remains simply what it has been all the week. The Administration feels that it can afford to wait a few days longer before sending the correspondence to Congress, but the reasons for asking Congress to consider the correspondence are still as strong as ever.

MINISTER MATTA'S CHARGES.

MR. EGAN AND CAPIAIN SCHLEY BITTERLY ASSAILED.

THE CHILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER REFLECTS ALSO ON PRESIDENT HARRISON AND SECRETARY

TRACY-HIS DISPATCH TO PEDRO MONTT+ BASELESSNETS OF HIS ALLEGATIONS.

Santiago de Chill, Dec. 16.-Things have occurred ere within the last week which have a tracted greater anything else that has happened since the close of the war in August last. The subject which is now attracting attention is the most recent official acts of the present Chillan Government in relation to the con-troversy with the United States. The Government, through its Minister of Foreign Relations, Senor Manuel A. Matta, has openly expressed its hostility to the United States Minister in Santiago, and has made use of language concerning the American civil and naval officials in Chili, and also the Fresident of the United States and the Secretary of the Navy, which has aroused the indignation of every American in this country, and, it is believed, has met with the disapproval of the majority of other foreign residents and

many pative Chillans. This expression of hostility was caused by the publication iast week of that portion of the message of the Fresident of the United States relating to Chillian affairs, and also the report of the Secretary of the Navy upon the same subject. All of the newspapers of Santiago and Valparaiso published the message and report, and they also reprinted daily columns of articles which had appeared in the last American newspapers received here, relating to the at ack on the l'altimore's sailors in Valparniso, and the treatment of the American Legation here. The local papers and I resident's message, the general tenor of their remarks ing that it was surprising that the President of the ences in Chill-the annovances to which the Legation has been subjected for months past, and the more recent affairs in Valparaiso in which two American milers were killed, eighteen others wounded, and thirty-five imprisoned, simply because they were the uniform of the Uni ed States Navy.

The matter was finally brought to the attention of the Chillian Congress on December 11. Attention was of the United States, and the Minister of Foreign Relations was request d to give such information in repect to the affair as the interests of the public service would nermit. The Senator who made this request said that it was stated in the President's message that the Chillan Foreign Office had replied in an offensive ton; to a note from the United States Minister. The Senator said that this was difficult to believe, and he thought perhaps ft might be the result of an incorrect translation. Minister Matta then addressed the Senate, and

said that he could give the information asked for, without prejudice to diplomatic reserve. Although the words referred to came from such an exalted per-sonage as the President of the United States, the Minister did not believe that they would produce a bad effect against Chili or imperil the friendly relations between that country and the United States. The speaker said that two series of communications had been exchanged between the Chilian Foreign Office and the United States Minister. One of these, relating to the political refugees in the American Legation, consisted of no less than fifteen letters, and in them there was not to be found one word which indicated malevolence on one side or the other. The other s ries, Minister Matta said, was of a bitter character, and referred to the occurrence of October 16 between the sailors of the Ealtimore and some Chilians. False reports might have received at the White House in Washi out in Valparaiso It was known how the affair occurred. Mr. Matta, continuing, said that at 5:15 o'clock on

the afternoon of October 16 there were on shore no less than 150 American sallors. Many of them got drank in the disreputable quarters of the city and narrelled and fought with Chilian sailors, the result seing that there were some persons killed and wounded, and that it was necessary to acrest many men belonging to both sides. A judicial investigation was instituted immediately, and was still proceeding in the first stage. On account of this occurrence, the United states Minister, Mr. Egan, addressed to the Chillan Foreign Office a letter couched in a style to which Minister Matta aid he would refrain from giving a name. To this letter the Chilian Foreign Office sent a reply, which the President of the United States considers offensive. Minister Matta declared that there was not a single harsh word in this reply, unless the declaration that Chili does not require permission from any one to administer justice in cases ecurring within her juri-diction be construed as such, In this same reply, Minister Matta continued, he further stated that the result of the investigation could not be known then, because neither the Minister of Foreign Relations nor the Intendente of Valparaiso was a magistrate, but that Minister Egan might furnish the judge who was conducting the trial with such information as he pessessed. Minister Egan did not reply to that letter, nor until ten days later did he state verbally to the Minister of Foreign Relations that he was awaiting instructions from his Govcrament. Minister Egan withdrew after that conference, and the Foreign Office had furnished him and the United States Consul at Valparaiso with all the information in its possession.

Minister Matta expressed the belief that there was

offing in this controversy upon which to found an The slowness of the investigation could not affect Chili, he said, inasmuch as Minister Egan asserted that he was in possession of important inormation in regard to the attack upon the Baltimore, which information he had not placed at the disposal of

The Minister concluded his address to the Senate by saying that there was no doubt that the affe